

The Outrages in the Gulf—Report of the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 28.
SENATE.—A communication was received from the President, covering the correspondence respecting the arrest of General Walker, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Seward presented a resolution to extend the session to 21st of June. Laid over.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the resolution inquiring whether additional legislation is necessary to place certain power in the hands of the Executive; submitted a report, of which the substance is, that official statements show a succession of acts of aggression by British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico, so marked and extraordinary as to have awakened the indignation of the country. Vessels under our flag pursuing lawful commerce have been fired into and stopped, inquiries made as to cargo, destination, crew, &c. Not less than fifteen American ships in the harbor of Sagua la Grande, and six on the high seas are officially reported as having had to submit to aggressions from British cruisers. Each additional arrival brings fresh accounts of aggressions by the same power on our flag. It has hitherto happened in isolated cases, where similar aggressions have occurred through misconstruction, that the United States have been content to accept a disclaimer of the attempt, but the continued and persevering character of these outrages is such as to arouse the indignation of the country, and to require to be arrested at once, and to end at once and forever, the continuance of such indignity. The slave trade is the alleged excuse. The Committee will not discuss that. It is sufficient that the United States, though often invoked to do so; refuses to recognize the right of police. They rest on the principle that the marine under their flag cannot be questioned without their consent, and the Committee deem this a fit occasion to declare it as a principle of the United States admitting of no reserve or qualification, and to be maintained at any cost. They admit no right of visitation in law, and it cannot be tolerated by any sovereign power without derogation from their sovereignty. The infraction of sovereignty consists in the visitation. The best American and English authorities, Stowell, for instance, so decides. Indignant as the American people are and ought to be at these aggressions, yet their occurrence will afford an opportunity to end them at once and forever.

The Committee refrain from recommending further legislation only for the reason that the President has ordered all our available navy to the infested waters with orders to protect our flag. It is believed that this measure will be serviceable for the present in stopping the outrages. The subject has also been brought to the notice of the Executive, both through the Minister at London and the Minister at Washington. We cannot, therefore, until we receive a reply from Great Britain, decide on measures that will be guarantee of the future; for nothing short of that will satisfy the American people. Therefore, while refraining from recommending present legislation, the Committee unanimously

Resolved, That American ships of sea, under the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong, and, therefore, that any visitation or molestation is an infraction of the sovereignty of the United States.

Resolved, That these aggressions demand such unequivocal explanation from Great Britain as shall prevent their recurrence forever.

Resolved, That the committee approve of the action of the Executive, and are prepared to recommend such further legislation as circumstances may require.

The resolutions will be considered to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, May 29.
SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Seward, 1,000 extra copies of the resolutions of the House, on British aggressions, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mason spoke on the resolutions, showing that international law recognizes no right of visitation in time of peace, and in time of war only concedes to the extent of preventing acts of contraband of war. He cited from authorities, Judge Story and Lord Stowell, showing that no armed ship of any nation has the right to stop, visit or board, for any purpose, and that ships on the sea are not bound to lay to or wait. The resolutions indicate no more than that the time has arrived when this must be settled at once and forever, and it is to be hoped that it may be immediately settled by the Executive. There is every reason why it should be, and none why it should not. Angry feelings and reprisals cannot but bring the two countries into collision, but whether or not the nature of the indignities are such that the American people cannot permit them.

Mr. Mallory proposed an amendment that the American people cannot permit such aggressions, and therefore legislate to enable the Executive to adopt measures at once to prevent the continuance of such investigations.

Mr. Mallory, although recognizing the mission of the United States and England to be for the preservation of peace, he could not sacrifice the rights and honor of the country for any issue whatever. He could not consider that this concession of outrages was the mere act of individual naval officers. They were owing, doubtless, to the English Admiral at Jamaica, who in turn received orders from his Government. It was a suspicious circumstance that these outrages commenced immediately after the refusal by this Government of certain demands made by England respecting the slave trade.

Mr. Hale moved to amend the amendment to the effect that the acts of the British are belligerent in character, and should be resisted by all the power of the country. He considered the acts of the British should be met by acts and not by arguments.

Mr. Tombs was in favor of Mr. Hale's amendment, and further, that the British in the Gulf should be seized in our own ports, or sunk, and that we should be satisfied with nothing short of this.

Mr. Seward and Douglas spoke in favor of the spirit of the resolutions—the latter taking the ground that the Washburn should be sent to follow and bring in the Styx.

Mr. Seward expressed his concurrence, and the concurrence of the minority of the

Committee, in the spirit of the resolutions. The assumption of Great Britain is founded on force, and is claimed by no other than the British; for such as, like her, assert the mastery of the seas; but the United States set out with the intention to be equal to any nation, and cannot allow an abridgement of superiority by any power, even in a modified form of visitation. The right of search and visitation are terms synonymous. The principles of police at sea are identical with those on land. Any one may seize pirates at sea or culprits on shore, but he does it at his peril. If the arrested party be a culprit, he is abandoned to justice, if not. It is an aggression, and the aggressor is liable to make reparation. This nation will never permit its flag to be prostituted to purposes of piracy, but it must resist every aggression on its peaceful commerce. He had not looked in the law books for the objections to the right of search; it is enough that it cannot be permitted; that it is an aggression on the equality of nations; that it is an attempt to exercise superiority over this nation. There are seven members on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and naturally there is some difference of opinion as to the terms, but the substance of the resolutions was satisfactory to all. Each is ready to concur in any other form of words that will express the firmness, dignity, and moderation that becomes a great nation expressing its opinion on a great question. No prudent man believes that the British Government has ordered these aggressions with a view of urging war on this country. They are acts of war, but all know that Great Britain wanted to begin a war with the United States, she would not begin it with a gun-boat. Although they may have originated in a misapprehension of orders, the Executive properly and promptly determined not to wait for explanations, but to recognize that any explanations can be given, which can concede the right of visitation and search. Mr. Seward fully endorsed the promptitude of action in sending to the Gulf a force sufficient to sink every British cruiser.

Mr. Douglas. What good does it do to resolve that this search is a belligerent act? The American people and England know that England was so informed forty years ago, and yet she has violated our rights fifty-three times within the past four weeks. He commended and admired the promptness with which the President has sent a force to the Gulf, but that force is only up to the point of preventing. Do you suppose it will ever find an opportunity to sink a ship-of-war? The Senator from New York was wrong in saying that our force could sink the British in the Gulf. The British there have three guns to our one. It is brave at least to think that our one will sink their three. He recommended another force. Let a ship-of-war, say the Washburn, get on the track of the Styx or Buzzard, follow her up, capture her and bring her into an American port, and it will then be the time to make explanation.

If England avows the cruiser's acts, it becomes an international question; if she disavows the acts, it only remains to say what punishment we shall inflict on those lawless persons who have perpetrated these outrages. The President having gone as far as he can go, let him have at once such powers as are necessary to protect our flag, and maintain the rights of our citizens at home and abroad. He had no fear of the abuse of such power by the present Executive, or any that may follow. The President is almost powerless abroad. Every other Chief Magistrate has not only the power to repel, but to punish outrages on his national rights, and why should not the Chief Magistrate of this Republic have power ample and full in aid of our flag, and instead of having any apprehension that that power will be abused.

Mr. Douglas's only fear was that it would not be exercised often enough. We cannot protect our commerce in the Gulf and the Caribbean Sea without power in the Executive to punish promptly. The British navy is respected and ours despised among the Spanish Americans, because the British take instant reparation, whereas, the Mexican and other weak republics know that the President has no instant power, and in the delay of negotiations reparation is lost. Mr. D. held, therefore, to the general policy to keep the President clothed with power to protect citizens outside of the United States by summary process, without going through the old formula of resolution that the aggressors must not do it again. He was in hopes that there would have been no speeches, but that the bill would have passed unanimously, without a word, which expression of sentiment would have carried more force than the army or navy.

Mr. Hayne, of S. C., spoke in praise of the gallantry of the navy, who, he said, would go to the bottom to do their duty. Mr. Wilson was proceeding to address the Senate in support of the resolution, and adding it was also our duty to see that our flag be not prostituted by men engaged in the slave trade, but the special order coming up he concluded by moving that the President is hereby authorized and empowered to employ the naval forces of the United States and send the same to the scene of the recent outrages, with instructions to capture the ships which have committed or may commit the belligerent acts.

How—Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, said while the whole country, from one end to the other, is excited relative to the outrages committed on our flag and vessels, and while the Senate chamber was ringing with the same subject, it seemed to him the House should take some action. He therefore asked leave to introduce a bill to restrain and repress outrages on our flag and citizens, and to give the President authority in the premises.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, being opposed to converting the government into a military despotism, objected. Adjourned.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—The Glasgow Times, of the 13th ult., says that W. A. Cunningham is the American candidate for Congress in this District. Mr. Cunningham is not a candidate for Congress, nor do we suppose he wishes to be, as he is now absent on a visit to Kentucky and Virginia, and will probably be gone during the greater part of the spring and summer.

There is, however, a strong possibility as well as probability, that Col. James H. Adams of Clay county, will be the candidate of the Americans and Old Line Whigs of this District.—[St. Joseph Journal.]

Government Finance and Reform.

The following talk took place in the House of Representatives on the 27th: On motion, the Post Office Appropriation Bill was laid aside, and the Army Appropriation Bill taken up in committee.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, in alluding to the Loan Bill, said it was the second bill of the kind demanded by the Administration this session. While he was willing to take all measures to preserve the public faith, he would not consent to vote for that bill. It should be accompanied by some radical measures of reform. The expenditures of this fiscal year exceeded the revenue \$37,000,000, and for the next fiscal year they would exceed the revenue \$43,000,000, or over \$80,000,000 in two years. The \$20,000,000 of Treasury Notes and the balance of \$17,000,000 in the Treasury in July last are exhausted. The financial result of the first two years of this Administration would be an empty treasury and a permanent debt of \$64,000,000. Instead of proposing means for retrenchment and reform, they demand loans and treasury notes, and defeat every effort of the Opposition to lessen the expenditures. The power and influence of the Executive have been too recently felt. He hoped that the next House would be opposed to the administration, and that it would learn from the example set by the last House what a thankless task it is to yield to the urgent demands for money by the administration. An opportunity will then be offered to check the usurpations of the Executive and the Senate, and confine them within their constitutional powers.

Mr. Letcher was glad that the public expenditures were attracting some degree of attention, and that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) had invited the scrutiny so much demanded. Why did he not press his reforms at the last Congress, when the political parties of the House were nearly balanced, so as to bring about a practical result. He hoped the gentleman would exert his salutary influence on the bills yet to be acted upon—such as those for the improvement of rivers and harbors to be launched by the Senate, involving very large amounts of money. When the time comes they might expect to see the gentleman resisting an increased loan to accomplish that result. If he (Mr. Letcher) recollected right, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) voted to aid in the construction of an ocean telegraph to be located outside of the United States.

Mr. Sherman remarked, that if necessary he would repeat his vote. Mr. Letcher replied, because it was recommended by the President. He ventured to say that Mr. Sherman voted at the last session, to pay the army, and to greatly increase the pay of Scott as Lieutenant-General.

Mr. Sherman remarked, that if he thought he was not here at the time, but if he had been he would have voted for it. Mr. Letcher did not complain of Mr. Sherman's votes, but because he had undertaken to have others executed for what he had been doing himself.

Mr. Sherman said he wanted reform on his as well as the other side of the House. Mr. L. said he was glad to hear it. His present business was with Mr. S., he began with the greatest sinners first, and hoped that the smaller ones would soon follow.—(Laughter.) In the course of his remarks he said the gentleman from Ohio could not lay his finger on a recommendation of the committee on Ways and Means not warranted by law, and he defended the President's official conduct.

Mr. Leiter, of Ohio, interposing, said that he would impeach the President under a resolution in the Cincinnati platform, declaratory of retrenchment, and the extinction of the public debt.

Mr. Letcher wanted Mr. Leiter to designate any extravagant expenditure. Mr. Leiter believed that there was not a proposition here that was not an exaggeration.

Mr. Letcher replied, that when a gentleman passed over the record, and resorted to his belief, he was in a bad way.

Mr. Seward of Georgia, said that he belonged to the Democrat party, but he complained of the Administration for its do-nothing policy in refusing to carry out the best of the late Congress relative to the Naval Depot at Brunswick, Ga. While a \$1,500,000 were appropriated for navy yards elsewhere. Where no money is recommended for that morning his amendment for \$300,000 to complete that work was voted down by votes of extreme Southern men, whose policy is ruinous. The Secretary of the Navy was so long frozen up in Connecticut, as to have no sympathy for the South; while the Secretary of the Treasury is surrounded by such circumstances that he is crushing out not only the interests of that section, but the State from which he comes.

Kansas Election on the Lecompton Constitution.

The Board of Commissioners appointed under the act of May 4th, convened at Lecompton, on Monday, the 24th inst. Present: J. W. Denver, Governor, and Hugh S. Walsh, Secretary of the Territory; C. W. Babcock, President of the Council; George W. Deitzler, Speaker of the House; and Wm. Weir, U. S. District Attorney. The members of the Board were sworn in by Judge Cato. The Commissioners organized by electing Governor Denver President and Hugh S. Walsh Secretary. A committee of three was appointed by the Chair to prepare a programme for conducting the election, to report at the next meeting of the board, which took place on Monday, the 31st of May.

On motion of Mr. Babcock, it was unanimously agreed that the election ordered by Congress be fixed for the first Monday in August next. Adjourned.

The Brunswick Press says Mr. Blair, of Lewis county, is spoken of as the anti-Administration democratic candidate for Congress in this District—he being anti-Lecompton, anti-Buchanan, and a Democrat of the Douglas and Wise stamp. We supposed there would be an Emancipation candidate, but did not expect one of Mr. Blair's views—but the more the merrier.

The LAGRANGE Bulletin, a Democratic paper published in Lewis county in this State, has been discontinued for want of support.

COMMERCIAL.

GLASGOW PRICE CURRENT.

GLASGOW, June 3, 1858.	
Hemp—B Ion.....	\$55.00
Tobacco.....	\$4.10 to \$10.00
Wheat—Per bushel.....	30 to 35c
Corn.....	25c
Oats.....	25c
Flour—Barrel.....	\$4.50 to \$5.00
Beans—Per 100 lbs.....	40c
Corn Meal—Per bushel.....	25c
Apples—Dried.....	\$1.00
Green.....	10c
Rides—Dry.....	9c
Green.....	10c
Sugar—N. O.....	12 1/2c
COFFEE—Rio.....	12 1/2c
L. and Crushed.....	13c
Havana.....	13c
Java.....	22c
SALT—Sack.....	\$1.75
WHISKY.....	25c
IRON—common.....	41c
Sligo.....	51c
NAILED—Keg.....	25c
CANDLES, Box.....	17c
Tallow.....	70c
CLOVER SEED.....	7 to 7 1/2c
FLAX.....	25c
Bacon.....	60c
Hams.....	7 1/2 to 8c
Shoulders.....	41c
SKINS—COON.....	25c
Mink.....	60c
Mole.....	25c
Belcher's S. H.....	45c
MACKEREL—Barrel.....	\$18.00
Half barrel.....	\$9.00
Or.....	\$4.50
Kits.....	\$2.50 to \$3
CASTINGS.....	5c
OYSTERS—Per dozen.....	\$7.00
COTTON YARN.....	25c
LYONS.....	25c
IRISH POTATOES.....	1.00

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

TOBACCO—Market quiet; sales of 16 hds Planters' Lugs \$4 35c; 5 1/2 to 6 do Seconds \$6 05 5/8; 8 do first shipping \$7 55c; 8 7/8 do common manufacturing \$6 30c; 7 1/2 do medium do \$7 00 to \$100 lb.

HEMP—Sales of 18 bales \$68; 16 do \$70; 4 do \$80 to \$90.

FLOUR—None but country offering, and no sales reported.

WHEAT—Sales of 2000 sacks Spring and Club, in lots, 60c; 48 do Spring 57 1/2; 79 do White \$4c. 1200 Club and Fall on private terms, and 500 do; 234 do Club 70c; 300 do 75c; 550 do 1/2c, including sacks.

CORN—Sales 130 sacks Yellow at 50c, sacks included.

OATS—200 sacks musty 38c; 2700 do prime in lots, 45c.

HAY—Sales of 55 bales good 47 1/2c; 100 do. 48c.

WHISKY—Sales of 5 1/2 casks.

HIDES—Dry sold at 14 1/2c.

BITTER—200 kegs old 8 1/2c.

BACON—Small lot clear sides 8 1/2c.

LARD—28 pkgs, 92c; 57 1/2c.

SUNDRIES—Brass 35c; Potatoes 30c; 40c; Dried Apples \$1 25; Rope \$3 35; Bagging 12c; 14c; Prime Buter 18c.

GROCERIES—Dull and without change.

Hemp is dull in the New York market. The Courier says: We have not a single sale of moment to note; retail lots of Domestic have been sold as high as 130 dollars for Undressed and 190 dollars for Dressed, but no considerable parcels could be moved except at a considerable reduction from these figures.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned is now in receipt of his Spring supply of New Seasonable Goods, to which he invites the attention of the ladies and gentlemen of Glasgow and vicinity.

From his acquaintance with the wants of this community, he flatters himself that he is prepared to accommodate the taste of the most fastidious. Among his Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods will be found a good assortment of

Gentlemen's Wear.
consisting in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Linen and Drills. Silk Satin and Marcelline Vesting in the piece; and Ready Made Clothing in abundance.

For the Ladies.
Shawls, Scarfs and Mantles, French, English, and American prints, all grades.

Laws, Organs, Berages, Silks, and some superb pattern of Berage and Challies Robes, something entirely new; White goods, Embroidered, Lace and Edgings, Gloves, Mitts, and hosiery, Parasols, &c., Bonnets and Flowers.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
A fine assortment of all sorts and sizes.

Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass and Queensware, Domestic Goods, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, from 3-4 to 12-4 wide.

Cottons and Tweeds, Hickorys and Ticking, Plain, Striped and Plaid Cotton and Cottons, Cotton and Linen Diapers, with a variety of other goods, too tedious to mention.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Apr. 15, 1858. W. F. PITTS.

For Rent.

THE NEW STORE ROOM, on First Street, opposite the Post Office—shelved and counter, ready for business—extending from First to Water Street. Is an excellent stand for Dry Goods or Clothing store. Possession given first of June.

Feb. 11, 1858. G. O. WAGNER.

THE CARS ARE COMING!

THE undersigned has again commenced the

Saddlery & Harness Business in Roanoke

at his old stand, on Main street, he intends carrying it on in all its various branches. He has now on hand an extensive and well selected assortment of

Saddles, Brides, Trunks, Backbands, Harness, Horse Collars, Blind bridles, Hames, Traces, &c., and in fact almost every article in the Saddlery and Harness line is prepared to make to order, as usual, any thing that may be called for in his line of business, in a substantial and neat style as any workman in the State, and at as low prices as any other house in this region. A call from his old friends and customers respectfully solicited, warranting entire satisfaction in all cases.

R. CORNELIUS.

Roanoke, April 22, 1858. 11.

JAS. CUDDY, JAS. M. CARPENTER, W. S. CUDDY.

CUDDY, CARPENTER & CO.,

BROADWAY FOUNDRY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

MANUFACTURERS OF Steam Engines, all sizes and descriptions.

Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Rolling and Sheet Iron Works, Cast Iron Water Wheels, different patterns, Circular Saw mills, Portable Grist mills, Iron and Brass works of every description.

Pattern List, or any information will be cheerfully given on application by letter to the above address. [App 25 58 6m]

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.



ON hand and being finished, the most extensive assortment of Carriages ever offered to the people of this vicinity comprising every variety of style and finish, all of which have been manufactured in Glasgow, during the winter, of the best material, and are now offered for sale at the

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY OF T. OSBORNE, Glasgow, Mo. P. S. All work guaranteed, and repairing done with dispatch for CASH. T. T. O. April 22, 1858.

XXX ALE.

THIS celebrated Brand of Ale, which I warrant to be No. 1, will be kept constantly on hand, for sale by the

KEG, JUG, or BOTTLE—in quantities to suit families or others. Will keep in any weather. A fresh supply now on hand, just received. April 1, 1858. G. O. WAGNER.

SILVER CREEK WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE proprietors of the above establishment wish to inform the citizens of Howard and Randolph counties that they want 30,000 lbs of wool, card, spin and reel into yarn, and manufacture into cloth, satinet, linen, blankets, carpets, Damask, Coverlets, stocking yarn, &c., also that we are prepared to do all kinds of dyeing, fulling and finishing cloth, linsey, blankets, &c.

At the following Prices:
Carding rolls 8c per lb for plain, 12c for mixed; card, spin and reel yarn 20 cents per lb manufactured into cloth 30 to 60 cts per yard, satinet 45 to 50 cts; twilled, full and plain linen 25 to 35 cts, stocking yarn 35 cts per lb. All of the above articles manufactured by the yard or shrunken to suit our customers. We warrant all our work. For further information, a call at our factory is solicited.

SUTLIF & KARLESTEDT, Silver Creek Mills, Randolph co., April 22, 1858.

Glasgow Carding Machine.

THE above Machines are now in complete order, and ready for business. The Machines are worked by steam, and

NO DELAY IN CARDING WOOL. especially for customers from a distance, who will be served as soon as they arrive. Saline customers will be served over the river.

FREE OF FERRAGE.

The superior work of these Machines is well known, all work done will be warranted, at usual. Some

LATE & IMPORTANT ADDITIONS have been added, which can only be used where the motive power is steam.

TERMS—White wool, 8 cents; Mixed, 12c. April 29, 1858. DAN L. HAYS.

F. W. DIGGES, AUCTIONEER,

GLASGOW, MO. Will give attention to sales of Merchandise, Real Estate, Personal Property, &c., in Howard and adjoining counties. Feb. 4, 1858. H.

Administrators Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from the Clerk of the County Court of Charlotte county, letters of administration on the estate of Nancy Ray, dec'd, bearing date April 11th, 1858.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated, within one year, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate, and if not presented within three years they will be forever barred.

W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Adm'r.

May 13, 1858—3w

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of J. B. Smith & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to said firm are payable to William Heryford, John Bentley, William B. Hays, Marion F. Hays, the money due said firm, and all debts due by said firm, the said John B. Smith, having this day retired from the firm of John B. Smith & Co.

JOHN B. SMITH, WILLIAM HERYFORD, JORDAN BENTLEY, WILLIAM B. HAYS, MARION F. HAYS.

May 13, 1858.

M'CORMICK'S

PATENT REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES. I will keep a full supply of these Machines for four and two horses, at the Agricultural Store of M. McCormick & Baker, No. 15 Walnut Street, near Jackson's Hotel, St. Louis.

The superiority of these machines is too well established, to need puffing, a means used by many to gull and deceive. McCormick & Baker will keep fine and reliable, and a good supply of Sash and Doors. All orders promptly attended to.

J. B. M'CORMICK.

St. Louis, April 8, 1858—5w

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, AMBROTYPEIST.

ROOMS AT HIS JEWELRY STORE. Fine & Common Cases, Lockets, Pins & Rings, for Ladies. WORK DONE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE, AND WARRANTED.

May 6, 1857.

ORANGES—6 boxes for sale by

marl THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Russell, dec'd, either by note or account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle, or those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them in one year, or allowance, or if not presented in three years, they will be forever barred.

SARAH JANE RUSSELL, Adm'r.

Roanoke, May 20, 1858—3w

FOR SALE.

A Number one negro woman, and boy child, between three and four years old. Apply at this office. [May 20, 58]

F. GROTEGUTH,

FROM ST. LOUIS, OFFERS his professional services in tuning and repairing Pianos. Being the maker of Capt W. D. Swinney's Piano, and which he bought of me 15 years ago, I have the kind permission to refer to him. Dr. Vaughan, whose Piano I have tuned, accords me the same favor.

VICTORIOUS OVER PAIN.